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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, ss. County of Douglas, ss.

Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending April 15th, 1887, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Saturday, April 12, 14,720; Sunday, April 13, 18,000; Monday, April 14, 14,945; Tuesday, April 15, 14,325; Wednesday, April 16, 14,325; Thursday, April 17, 14,325; Friday, April 18, 14,325.

Average... 14,430. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of April A. D., 1887.

Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of March, 1887, is 15,377 copies; for April, 1887, 15,377 copies; for May, 1887, 15,377 copies; for June, 1887, 15,377 copies; for July, 1887, 15,377 copies; for August, 1887, 15,377 copies; for September, 1887, 15,377 copies; for October, 1887, 15,377 copies; for November, 1887, 15,377 copies; for December, 1887, 15,377 copies; for January, 1887, 15,377 copies; for February, 1887, 15,377 copies.

With Rhode Island in the democratic party and Sam Randall losing his grip on President Cleveland, the nation manages to maintain its equilibrium.

At Topeka the Salvation army leaders have been arrested for disturbing the peace. And all in a town where there is supposed to be no "whisky influence."

The question of prohibition is to be voted upon in Texas the middle of August. It seems likely to submit the prohibition question during a severe drought.

Ferdinand Ward is the star singer in the Protestant choir in the Sing Sing penitentiary. Mr. Ward's motto has always been, "that which is worth doing is worth doing well."

Copious rains have at last fallen along the Texas Pacific railroad for a distance of three hundred miles. There is great rejoicing in the parched and burnt districts, as well there should be.

Yankton, Dak., at last has a fall-grown real estate boom. The epidemic seems to have worked its way up the river. Bismarck is also wrestling with favorable additions "twelve miles from town."

The Kissane case is attracting attention throughout the entire country. The Rev. Joseph Mulhatten, in his palmist days, never dreamed of such a creation as the facts connected with the millionaire's misfortunes.

So many propositions are to be voted upon at the coming city election, that each voter will have to deposit a bunch of tickets at the polls. The danger is that the average voter will be too confused to know what ticket to stick into his bunch.

"CHARLIE" MITCHELL, who is thirsting for an encounter with John L. Sullivan, has arrived in New York from Liverpool. This will cause Mr. Sullivan to temporarily suspend work on his new book. The book, however, will not suffer as much as Mr. Mitchell.

The steamer Nebraska, with Colonel Coody and his wild west, has arrived at London. The deluded natives of that country will now crane their necks to see the "member of the United States parliament," as he has been called by the London papers.

Our legislative Blue Book has been pronounced as bad English by one of the classic writers whose repressed sympathies are with the boodlers and railroaders. The Blue Book may be perfect as a literary composition but it is good enough English to pass muster with the taxpayers and people who work for an honest living.

The Wisconsin legislature has passed an alien land bill fixing the maximum acreage which may be owned by a man who is not a citizen at \$300. It will doubtless receive the governor's signature. Illinois has passed a similar law. If other states will follow in this important matter foreign land speculators will be entirely prohibited, as they should be.

GREENSBORO is the most southerly point in Indiana where natural gas wells have been developed. Seven great wells are flowing at Muncie, where real estate to the amount of \$1,000,000 changed hands in one day. All these valuable points should be remembered by the people of Nebraska. If natural gas is found in Indiana, the probabilities are that it can be discovered here.

ACCORDING to our dispatches, Mr. Sam Jones, of the Union Pacific, will not be chosen as secretary of the inter-state commerce commission. The commission wants a man for that position "who knows all about railroads, is a lawyer and a judge, a statesman and a scholar, and has first class ability. As Mr. Sam Jones is lacking in at least six of the qualifications, he will fail to receive the title of secretary or draw the salary.

The Pennsylvania legislature has passed the joint resolution proposing a woman suffrage constitutional amendment by a vote of 27 to 16. Senator Harlan, the long-haired champion of the cause, was the recipient of bouquets and loving looks and smiles from the short-haired women who packed the galleries. Kansas' experience will doubtless be warning to the intelligent voters of the Keystone state.

Cleveland and Randall. The relations between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Randall have never been very clearly defined. It was the impression during the first year of the administration that the Pennsylvania statesman was regarded with a great deal of consideration at the white house and exerted a considerable influence there. There were some facts which for a time seemed to warrant this view, and their effect was doubtfully to be estimated from the president a number of democrats who are bitterly hostile to Randall. Then there came a period when the country was told that Mr. Cleveland had broken with the Pennsylvania, and circumstances were stated in evidence of this. Then when Randall dictated the last democratic state ticket in Pennsylvania, it was claimed that his power to do this was due to the fact of his having administration assurances in respect to the patronage in the state. On this assumption the president was soundly berated and a feeling created which cost the democratic party of Pennsylvania a great many votes. It is now represented that in appointing ex-Governor Pattison a member of the Pacific railway investigating commission, the president not only did not consider Mr. Randall, but also ignored his well-understood feeling regarding Pattison. This circumstance is referred to by a Philadelphia paper of democratic predilections as the best evidence yet given of a change in Randall's relations with the administration, and hailed as an assurance that the president is "finding that foxy person out" as one not to be trusted.

If Mr. Cleveland has but just reached this conclusion it proves that either his observation has been very incomplete or that his judgment is exceptionally sluggish. Everybody of ordinary perception has been familiar with this phase of Randall's character for a long time. He would not have the least hesitation in using the administration for subserving his own end, and when that was accomplished abandoning it to the winds. This manner of proceeding is well understood by the politicians in Pennsylvania who use him, and who required of him fresh and stronger guarantees of fidelity as the price of leaving his congressional district untouched. Why the president should ever have reposed any confidence in Randall, in view of the fact that he has never shown any reciprocal feeling, it is not easy to understand. He has been the arch-obstructionist in the way of every leading policy of the administration. He has rendered the democratic majority in congress helpless. He is most largely responsible for the failure of the party to carry out its pledges to the country. For these reasons he has had no claim for any consideration from the administration, and it was a mistake to accord any to him. If the president has at last determined to ignore Mr. Randall, and in setting the example shall be followed, as may be intended, by the democrats in congress in sympathy with the administration's policy, we do not believe that either the president or the party will in the end lose by the action. Randall is still in a position to give some trouble, and he will make full use of his opportunity. But he cannot be improved by coaxing or compromising, as Mr. Springer has suggested. A political party which trifles with obstructionists and disorganizers in its ranks fosters an element of weakness that is always dangerous. Randall is of these classes, and the democratic party would be better off without him.

A Flight of Momentary Confidence. Twenty-five gentlemen were gathered around a convivial board on January 9th to do honor to the famous Irish painter, Mulvaney. Toasts were proposed and drunk, speeches were made in honor of the guest of the evening and upon subjects as promiscuous as was the company. Among other toasts was that, "To our next postmaster," responded to by Mr. C.V. Gallagher. That gentleman, as we learned the very next day, treated the toast from a serious standpoint, and expressed himself most decidedly disgusted with Grover Cleveland and his way of doing out federal patronage.

Three months have passed away, and Mr. Gallagher has been named postmaster. Another banquet, this time in honor of the retiring and incoming postmasters is given. The convivial gathering is confined to a dozen persons, the only difference between this and the Mulvaney banquet being that the toasts proposed and speeches made are published the next morning.

This time, as three months ago, Mr. Gallagher was called on to respond to the same toast, "Our Next Postmaster," but the sentiments expressed Wednesday night were in striking contrast with those uttered at the Mulvaney banquet. Because the Bex has seen fit to comment on the change of heart which Mr. Gallagher has experienced since the long-sought appointment has been made, a howl of indignation goes up from the keepers of Mr. Con Gallagher's conscience who edit mutual admiration sheets of opprobrious epithets. One of the editors tells us that Mr. Gallagher's "obscene partisan" speech at the Mulvaney banquet was a flight of momentary confidence, which never should have been divulged. In the same breath we are assured that twenty-four gentlemen out of the twenty-five persons present will join hands in denying that Gallagher ever uttered the sentiments imputed to him.

It may be regarded as the essence of a polite society gentleman never to disclose what is said at a banquet, and if perchance a disclosure is made, to deny the truth for the sake of protecting an indiscreet person who expressed his feelings under champagne inspiration. Those twenty-four gentlemen may join in such a denial, but it will not in the least affect the truth, which, as the common saying goes, is often told by children and intoxicated people.

Our informant may not be very polite or secretive. Being a republican he was naturally impressed with Mr. Gallagher's remarks as showing a tendency among certain disaffected democrats to back-up their administration. A memorandum of this little speech, for future reference, was made by the editor of the Bex as reported to him on the day after the banquet. This has been his habit of doing with political records and utterances of public men and politicians.

He declines to discuss the ethics of banquets, private or public. When a public man makes a speech before a gathering of citizens he naturally must expect that sooner or later his utterances

will be quoted if they are at variance with his avowed personal or political views. Mr. Gallagher has notoriously the reputation of taking one way in one crowd and the opposite in another. He has been a Boyd-and-Miller-man with Miller and Boyd; he has been a Brown-and-Morton-man with Morton and Brown. He was a very intense Van Wyck man, with the ex-sonator and his friends, and at the same time he was in collision with the railroad factions of both parties to defeat Van Wyck. His remarks about Grover Cleveland ninety days ago were doubtless uttered in a flight of momentary confidence, but they expressed the thoughts and feelings of the man at that time. Mr. Gallagher in this instance, was like the Reverend Burchard in his memorable Dommonio after-dinner speech on "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion." He opened his mouth and put his foot in it.

BRIGADIER GENERAL OHLANDT R. WILCOX, commanding the department of the Missouri, has been placed on the retired list. This will leave a vacancy for some time past conjecture has been active in army circles as to who will probably secure the promotion. The general opinion appears to be that Colonel Wesley Merritt, Fifth cavalry, superintendent of the west point Military Academy, is the officer most likely to be advanced. He is regarded as one of the ablest officers in the army, and has the rare record of having been brevetted for gallant and meritorious service in seven battles. Colonel Merritt stands third on the initial list of cavalry officers and eleventh on the list in relative rank. There is also a good deal of interest in the question of who will succeed to the command of the department, of the Missouri, which is considered the most desirable of the departments. General Crook is reported from Washington to desire it, and being now the senior officer of his grade, this he ought to have it. General Miles is tired of Arizona and is said to regard his claim to the Missouri department as being as good as that of any other. General Gibbon is also understood to be not adverse to taking the vacant command, and he has the advantage of being a favorite with the president.

An unusual gathering of cattlemen at St. Louis a few days ago, when the bids for Indian supplies were opened, enabled the newspapers to obtain authoritative information regarding the season's experience of the important interest. The substance of this was that the losses suffered in the northwest during the winter in consequence of the exceptionally heavy snow fall and the intense cold, were heavier than ever before known. From 45 to 50 per cent of the Montana and Dakota cattle died, and the cattle that survived came through in extremely poor condition. In Texas, owing to the drought, the cattlemen lost quite as heavily as those of the northwest, nearly everybody losing 50 per cent, while in some localities every animal in a district miles in extent was lost. The condition in Texas is still very unpromising. But notwithstanding this disastrous experience, the bids offered were lower than ever made before, and in the item of beef in its Indian supplies the government will make a large saving.

JIM LAIRD'S home organ kindly goes out of its way to inform us that the Bex has "showed" an "ungracious spirit" in attacking the country press. With the same propriety it might be said that the Bex has "showed" an "ungracious spirit" in attacking the late legislature. The country press, as a whole, like the legislature that closed its session two weeks ago, is made up of a variety of members—good, bad and indifferent. The good have no reason to complain of our strictures, since they cannot apply to them. The boodlers and monopoly henchmen may put the shoe on if it fits them.

There is talk about vigilants to suppress foot-pads, crooks and burglars on the outskirts of the city. The way to suppress these outlaws is to close up the resorts and dives where they congregate and find shelter. The trouble in this city is that some very good people are not particular about their tenants, as long as they pay exorbitant rents. Usually the more disreputable the resort the higher the rent. If the good people who rent houses for unlawful purposes were called into the police court two or three times a month to pay fines, Omaha would rid herself of the vicious and dangerous classes in a very short time.

Our sidewalks and cross-walks should be attended to by the board of public works and street commissioner. On many of our principal thoroughfares the walks are in a dilapidated and dangerous condition, laying the city and property owners liable to damages. Telegraph poles and telephone poles and hydrants are allowed to stand in the center of sidewalks and seriously imperil the life and limb of pedestrians during dark nights.

THURSTON'S graceful letter to the Gallagher-Constant banquetters would have made a good oil-room oration. The only notable omission was the usual reference to that gallant ancestor hero who marched and "lit" in the revolutionary war and infused stalwart republicanism into the veins and arteries of the Nebraska oil-room statesman.

JOHN M. THURSTON assures the eminent banquetters over his own signature that he loves the new postmaster like a long lost brother who just turned up in time to partake of the Thanksgiving turkey. Mr. Thurston is one of the largest sundowners we have in Nebraska politics. Even a democratic postmaster is a lodestone whose magnetism he cannot withstand.

WHEN Omaha has fully organized her metropolitan police, our citizens can look for better police protection. We will be in a position to organize an effective force and have as many policemen as the city can pay for out of the police fund.

The quarrel over the Twenty-second street grade may yet terminate by calling out the militia. The combatants should bear in mind that under the law passed this winter the governor has the authority to organize and equip a second regiment.

If Mike Messny can stop looking for loose planks long enough we would suggest that he look after a large number of cross-walks upon newly paved streets.

Other Lands Than Ours. The great anti-coercion demonstration in London on last Monday, in which it was estimated at least 150,000 people participated, was corroborative evidence that the English people are ready to grant Ireland the right of self-government. It proved that the electors who returned unionist candidates to parliament, and in many cases, perhaps, those who voted for conservative members, have changed their views since the ministry proclaimed its brutal policy of coercion. This monster meeting was held in what was the stronghold of anti-Gladstonianism at the last election, and therefore indicated unmistakably that the next appeal to the people upon the Irish issue will result in the return of a home rule majority to the house of commons. Since that meeting there have been other evidences of the profound and popular displeasure with the policy of the government. The reception given the ill-tempered and slanderous speech of Chamberlain at Ayr, Scotland, on Thursday, clearly showed that the people are not in the mood to tolerate a defense of the government's despotic policy by such arguments as Chamberlain employed, and which in themselves are a confession of the weakness of the government's position. The whole country is aroused to an extent that it has never experienced before, and the drift of the current, so far as the people are concerned, is obvious. The second reading of the coercion bill is expected to be carried on next Monday by a majority of about ninety votes. It is understood the Tories will endeavor to accomplish this without recourse to the cloture, worried by the severe experience of last week. Should they take this recourse, however, it is believed that gladstone will defy the attempt to silence him as the recognized leader of the opposition. While the forces supporting the government appear to be still firm, a disruption is possible, and not altogether improbable, at any moment, and if a breach should be made the end of the ministry would be speedily reached. In an event like this, however, cannot, in the opinion of the most intelligent observers, be long maintained.

The question is again being asked whether Russia intends to attack Bulgaria this spring. The aspect of affairs in that country is regarded in some quarters as serious. There have recently occurred several circumstances which are thought to be very significant. One of these, perhaps more weighty than usual is the recent call of the Russian war office for bids for large supplies of medical stores and ambulance equipments. Coupled with this are the repeated and persistent attacks upon German and German policies by the great Pau-Slavic organ of Russia, the Moscow Gazette. And third, we have the alleged interview between M. Mourous and the correspondent of the New York Times, disclosing the probability of an alliance between Russia and France. These surface bubbles may not be significant, but it is certain that they are viewed with grave concern by Great Britain at least, and that work is now pushed night and day on new cruisers in British yards. The great powers, it is now evident, will not permit the re-election of Prince Alexander, to which the regency is clearly tending, or the permanent establishment of the present government. Austria is again diplomatically backing down and tremulously anxious to preserve the status quo and keep peace with Russia. She is excessively weak on the Galician frontier, where a much superior Russian force is already massed, and which she could not possibly hold against a Russian advance.

Few European Kingdoms have figured more honorably in history than has the Kingdom of Holland. Since the days when the Frisians fought against the imperial eagles of Rome the story of its study people has been a record of wars for good government as well as of splendid struggles with the sea. A time of quietude has come, and the people of Amsterdam can well be pardoned for indulging in jubilation over the seventieth anniversary of the birth of their ruler. During the thirty-eight years of this monarch's reign peace has prevailed, the only break having been the island near Sumatra. Since his reign began many internal improvements have been made and the national language has been enriched, and the staid old burghers may be congratulated on the material prosperity and freedom from internal dissensions they have so long enjoyed.

The Emperor William's jubilee present to Queen Victoria is to be a dinner service of the famous Dresden yellow porcelain, consisting of upwards of six hundred pieces. The plates are to have medallions representing portraits of her majesty's celebrated contemporaries and remarkable incidents in Europe during her reign. There is to be an immense cent-piece with a statuette of the queen on the top, and all round it there will be medallion portraits in relief of members of the royal family. This splendid gift will be a worthy addition to the art treasures in the private apartments at Windsor Castle, where there is some of the finest Sevres china in the world. In the grand corridor there are three unique rose Du Barry vases which are valued at \$100,000, and in the green drawing-room is the famous Sevres dessert service which could be sold to-morrow for \$350,000. This service was made for King Louis XVI.

The Empress Eugenie is going to pay a visit to her native land. She has not been in Spain since 1873, when she went there with a double object. One was to bring the Spanish government to an end and bring a corps to Rome to protect the pope and so enable the French to come away. The other was to influence the Spanish court of appeal, before which there was a long-pending suit brought by the relatives of the Empress Eugenie on the Montijo side against her imperial majesty. If the suit were decided against her there would be a stigma placed upon her birth. Notwithstanding her efforts, and perhaps because of the attempts of the Duc de Montpensier to frustrate her, she lost, and there was therefore much sarcasm spent upon her both in Paris and Madrid. All that, however, is now very ancient history which will certainly not be remembered when she is in Spain. The Spaniards will only see in her a countrywoman who has tasted of the sweets of existence and then of all the biters save that of poverty. She was an intensely proud woman and she has been

humbled to the dust. But although so bereaved and saddened, her life is not so gloomy as might be supposed. At Naples she received much company and her general mood was cheerful.

The hop-growers of England are in a woeful state. A large and influential population of them waited upon the prime minister recently, and unfolded a tale that must have moved his lordship profoundly. They represented that their industry was fast going to ruin. Already from five to ten thousand acres of hop-fields had been grubbed up, and many thousands more were threatened. This, they argued, was especially bad because of all branches of agricultural industry there was none that the laboring classes could so ill afford to lose. On every acre of hops there is a yearly expenditure of about \$30 for manual labor, and while a hundred acres of plow land may employ about four men, the same area in hops will give occupation to some fifty laborers, with women and children. The hop-growers told Lord Salisbury they were convinced that the cause of all their woes was the admission of foreign-grown hops to the English market free of tariff tax. They told him that America put a high duty on English hops, but American hops and free admission to English markets where they undersold those of home growth. Therefore they asked that a tariff tax be laid on imported hops, so that English brewers might be compelled to buy home-grown at a greatly increased price. This, they contended, would not cause an advance in the price of beer, but merely a diversion of some of the brewers' profits for the purpose of maintaining a valuable industry.

THERE will be poor picking in the United States marshal's office about the time Mr. Bierbower gets ready to retire. The law passed by the last congress excluding all cases from United States courts involving less than \$2,000 is doing its deadly work.

PROMINENT PERSONS. Paul du Chaila, who wrote "The Land of the Midnight Sun," is about to publish a work on early Scandinavian history.

Miss Mary Booth, editor of Harper's Bazar, has gone to Europe, where she will spend five months in travel. This is her first vacation since she took charge of the Bazar, twenty years ago.

Mr. Daniel O'Leary, president of the Buffalo Natural Gas company, was an Erie railroad workman at \$1.50 a day when the oil fever broke out. He went in for oil, struck it, and is now worth several millions.

William Ward, who has just died in Sedalia, Mo., aged ninety-four, was the first man to build a paper mill west of the Mississippi river. His father lived to be a centenarian, and his grand mother died at 110.

James H. Marr, eighty-one years old, and Judge Lawrence, eighty-four, are the patriarchs of the postal department at Washington. They were both appointed in 1831 by President Andrew Jackson.

The Passover. The Hebrews celebrated the feast of the Passover yesterday. The railroads celebrated the same event on the 5th inst.

A Privileged Class. St. Paul Globe. The tramps, whose favorite method of transportation is on the bumpers of a box-car, in their indifference to the inter-state commerce law, hold themselves proudly superior to the rest of the traveling public.

A Post Well Taken. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The railroads have all called in their passes, and everybody is now supposed to be paying the regular passenger rates; but we would not be surprised if those rates being reduced, and we used to be assured they would be if the necessity of carrying so many people for nothing could be avoided.

The Inter-State Law. Denver Republican. Ex-Senator Miller, of New York, thinks that the railroads will derive all the benefit from the inter-state commerce law, and that the people will be worse off than they were before it was enacted. This depends upon whether or not the commission shall permit the creation of a new law burdensome. If the commission will enforce the law strictly and compel the railroads to make their rates "just and reasonable," as the law empowers it to do, we have no doubt that good will result to both the railroads and the people. We hope that Judge Cooley and his conferees will teach the railroads that it is gratuitous impudence on their part to presume to trifle with the law-making powers of the United States. Any railroad manager who attempts to do so on this law as to make it onerous and obstructive should be punished for contempt.

The Old School House. I remember, I remember, That old school house on the hill, Where in algebra and classics We received our daily drill. I remember all those poplars, Growing gaunt and straight and tall, Where we often used to loiter Till we had learned the last bell call. "Till" A spot was always sacred, With the churchyard in the rear, Where the sexton, brave, yet silent, Gathered in those near and dear. Master B., so calm and gentle, Daily by the blackboard stood, Now, alas, no more explaining, Till each pupil understood. And his smile of approbation Round that dead and sacred spot, More, yes, more, than compensated For the mental toil within. Years have passed, yet memory lingers Round that dead and sacred spot, Like some sweet, yet fading vision, That once was, but now is not.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings. The Crete creamery has begun churning. Plattsmouth has invested in a city engine. The Methodists of Crete have decided to put up a \$6,000 church. Missouri Pacific survivors are camping on the Blue river, heading for Crete. Miss R. Franks, of Omaha, has been appointed teacher of music in the Fremont normal school. Guino Bohannan, the noted spelling professor, is a valued contributor to the Nebraska City Press. Beatrice proposes to raise the roof of her jail so that athletic crooks cannot kick their heels against the ceiling. North Bend speculators are going down into the bowels of the earth 3,000 feet in search of gas or treasure. The voters of Red Cloud having declared for waterworks, trouble now begins with regard to plans and prices. Crete has just elected a committee to tender the freedom of the city and a sugar plum to the Omaha, Lincoln, Hartland & El Paso railroad. The road begins and ends nowhere. One member of the legislature from Saunders county, took a dose of carbolic acid the other day, thinking it was

cough medicine. He had a close call for his life, but will probably recover. Paul Duffin, a butcher of Bancroft, on Tuesday came to the Vincent farm about five miles from Ponca to butcher a cow. Preparatory thereto he erected a platform a few feet above the ground, got onto it and hopped up and down to try the strength of it, when suddenly a board broke, one end of which struck him on the back of his head and killed him instantly.

Nebraska City's products comprise alcohol, bacon, balusters, barrels, beer, boilers, bread, breakers, brick, brooms, buggies, candies, canned goods, cigars, castings, coal tar, crackers, cultivators, engines, flour, gas, grasshopper plows, haws, harness, hayrakes, head cheese, harrows, iron fences, hominy, stairway and fronts, keys, lard, mineral waters, meat, mill products generally, moldings, oat meal, saddles, sashes, sausage, slip measures, starch, tires, turners, wagons, windmills, wines and whisky.

The Plattsmouth Journal says rumors are current there that Wing Lee, the shirt mangle who disappeared Saturday week, had been found. The cause of the "celestial" who came down from Omaha and took possession of his place are almost-eyed rascals who may know more than they tell regarding his going away. Mr. Golding thinks the idea that Wing was in debt to these fellows is preposterous, as he always had lots of cash at hand, always paid his bills and had been doing a big business here ever since he came. Besides, he left a great deal of property in his place which he could easily have converted into cash had he been leaving town to stay. It is possible that Wing has been made away with in Omaha, and that these same old-fashioned celestials came down here to complete a job begun there.

Iowa Items. The police force of Burlington are to be supplied with new uniforms. The United States grand jury at Dubuque found thirty-two indictments. The Miles Creamery association, of Des Moines, filed its articles of incorporation.

On March 31 there were 693 prisoners in the two state penal institutes, against 720 the year previous. Several farmers around Iowa Falls make considerable quantities of syrup from the sap of some maple.

The other night a beaver weighing forty-five pounds was caught in the West Nisswabotna river near Humburg. Northern Iowa farmers are this year said to be putting in only sufficient wheat for their own use. They will leave small grain, and a larger acreage than usual of corn will be planted.

The last five indictments against A. L. Tullis, formerly auditor of Madison county, have just been tried. He was charged with embezzlement and was acquitted on each charge. John P. Irish, formerly of Iowa City, has been placed at the head of a treasury commission to select and purchase property for the state, on which will be a monthly and custom house, for which \$500,000 was appropriated.

Dakota. The new mayor of Fargo wants electric lights turned on to his administration. Hillsboro's sixth elevator, with 60,000 bushels capacity, will be finished May 1. Kimball claims the champion horse-coupler of South Dakota. His name is Waugh, late of Charles Mix county, but now a resident there.

The opening of the school of mines at Rapid City has already proven a valuable advertisement for the Black Hills as a mineral-bearing country. Spring water is put up into five and ten gallon cans, and sold to the consumers. They are willing to pay a reasonably amount any time for drinking out of a cask.

A few of the periodical rock sharps have put in an appearance at Deadwood. They always come in the spring and hang out during the sunny portion of the day at the bank corners. They are loaded with specimen ore for ten-cent foot and grab-bags, and always take pleasure in showing their samples. Free gold specimens, horn, native and ruby silver worth thousands of dollars to the ton, are as common at this season of the year as gypsum at Rapid.

COULDN'T READ IT. A Grand Army Post Chaplain Has Trouble With the Ritual. Oil City Derrick: Lawyer L. W. Wilcox, the grizzled veteran of Titusville, who was injured by stepping from a moving train at Cory, the other day, is the leading character in this serio-comic incident, which has never before been printed. Ministers were a trifle scarce in a Grand Army post, and Wilcox was a member, and he was elected chaplain. His chief duty was to open the meetings with prayer, and never having set himself up as a praying man, he could get through with it with less mental effort. Wilcox carried the card around in his pocket with his tobacco and cigarettes, and always took pleasure in showing their samples. Free gold specimens, horn, native and ruby silver worth thousands of dollars to the ton, are as common at this season of the year as gypsum at Rapid.

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